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| 12. <i>Lecanium</i> sp. (? 2 spp.). | 16. <i>Aspidiotus uvæ</i> , v. <i>coloratus</i> ,
<i>Ckll.</i> |
| 13. <i>Pulvinaria</i> <i>Macluræ</i> , <i>Kenn.</i> ,
<i>MS.</i> , <i>Fitch.</i> | 17. ——— <i>perniciosus</i> , <i>Comst.</i> |
| 14. <i>Signoretia</i> sp., <i>Towns.</i> | 18. ——— <i>rapax</i> , <i>Comst.</i> |
| 15. <i>Mytilaspis</i> <i>albus</i> , v. <i>concolor</i> ,
<i>Ckll.</i> | 19. ——— <i>convexus</i> , <i>Comst.</i> |
| | 20. ——— <i>Nerii</i> , <i>Bouché.</i> |

Nos. 2, 10, 12 (pars), 14, 18, and 19 I have not yet examined. A *Lecanium* found on pear at Las Cruces seems to be *L. Carye*, Fitch, but it may be only a variety of *robiniarum*, which occurs close by.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Travel and Adventure in South-east Africa: being the Narrative of the last eleven years spent by the Author on the Zambesi and its Tributaries; with an Account of the Colonization of Mashunaland, and the progress of the Gold Industry of that Country. By FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS, C.M.Z.S. With numerous Illustrations and Map. London: Rowland Ward and Co.

NOTHING could be more opportune than the appearance of this important work at the time when our countrymen are fighting in the interests of civilization against the savage Matabili—the prize being the fertile Mashunaland, of which Mr. Selous speaks as a country where Europeans can not only exist but even thrive, and in the exploration of which he has played a prominent part. The recipient of the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the Author naturally prefers to be known as the scientific pioneer rather than the mighty hunter; and as his book has already been fully reviewed under both these aspects, we will direct our remarks chiefly to those portions of it which relate to natural history.

It must be within the recollection of most of our readers that in 1881 Mr. Selous published his experiences of nine years in 'A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa,' a work which, in addition to exciting episodes of sport, contained reprints of two valuable papers on rhinoceroses and antelopes read before the Zoological Society, and stamped the author as an observer of no ordinary character. During his residence in London in the above year he frequently visited the Natural-History Museum, where Dr. Günther and Mr. Oldfield Thomas called his attention to the sorry condition of

many of the specimens of South-African Mammals, as well as to the fact that a number of interesting species were not represented at all; so Mr. Selous took note of what he ought to obtain should he ever revisit the interior. It was not then his intention to do so, for, after many years of roving, he felt inclined to take a farm and settle down; but *Diis aliter visum*, and he soon started on another expedition, to be followed by many more during the next ten years. Some of the results of his truly scientific collecting may be seen in the superb examples of antelopes of various species which now adorn the galleries at South Kensington, while other valuable animals are in the museum at Cape Town and elsewhere; though as yet the principal object of his search—the adult of the square-mouthed *Rhinoceros simus*, “the largest of modern terrestrial mammals after the elephant”—is still wanting in our collection. We think—for we cannot be sure from the map supplied—that it was not far from the present site of Salisbury that Mr. Selous shot the two last of this species he saw or ever expects to see, and he preserved the head of the male for the Cape Town Museum, counting upon procuring a finer specimen for our National Collection later on in the season. But in 1886 two Boer hunters got into the little tract of country where the few white rhinoceroses were left, and killed ten of them, five more being killed by the Matabili; and although, in August 1892, Mr. R. T. Coryndon shot a female and preserved its skin and skeleton, and captured the calf (which afterwards died), yet, through some unfortunate mischance, the fact remains that this once plentiful species is at present represented in collections by an antique calf in our Museum and a single specimen at Leyden.

Mr. Selous was surprised to find the fresh “spoor” of the hippopotamus at an elevation of upwards of 4000 feet above sea-level, but, he adds, “this animal wanders a great deal in search of food when undisturbed, especially during the rainy season.” At a pool which offered a favourable opportunity for observation he noted by the watch the duration of submersion, and found that after being fired at a hippo’ could stay down four minutes and twenty seconds, though from two to two and a half minutes was the usual time; and, as illustrating the supposed great age of Africa, he mentions “the hippopotamus paths worn deep into the solid rock along the Lower Umfuli River, formed in the hard stone, with the central ridge plainly shown as in a hippopotamus path made but yesterday in muddy ground, proving that the mammals existing in it at the present day have roamed the land for countless ages.” With regard to the distribution of the wiry-haired klipspringer antelope, he considers it worthy of remark that in Mashunaland this small active species is to be found along the courses of all the larger rivers, amongst boulders and masses of rock; whereas in Cape Colony the species is confined to the highest portions of the most rugged hills and mountains, where the snow often lies deep. On one occasion

Mr. Selous's dogs pulled down a large hyæna—a circumstance very unusual with such a powerful beast, and accounted for by the fact that the ends of both lower jaw-bones were gone, as if cut off by a bullet; yet the animal was fat and its coat in excellent condition, though how it obtained a living was a mystery. On the River Sabi Mr. Selous shot five specimens of the rare Lichtenstein's hartebeest, of which a fine pair grace our National Collection; and he subsequently learned how dangerous an antagonist a wounded sable antelope at bay can prove, four of his best dogs being killed outright by the long curved horns, while four more were badly wounded, one of which died afterwards.

Of the author's numerous adventures with lions we will not speak, except to mention his defence of the attitude adopted by Landseer for his lions in Trafalgar Square, "with the fore paws straight out, like a dog," which is perfectly correct, for "when on the alert a lion always lies like this, and only bends his paws inwards like a cat when resting thoroughly at his ease." Ethnologists will be interested in the remarks about the Masarwas, who are the bushmen of Mashunaland; for these, while possessing in the highest degree the capability for tracking and using small bows with poisoned arrows, are very superior in stature and general appearance to the fierce stunted bushmen of Cape Colony on the one hand, and the pigmies of the forests of the Aruwimi to the northward. Mr. Selous considers that the "Bushmen are probably the direct descendants of the earliest type of man that appeared in Southern Africa; and they probably came from the north and spread down the western side of the continent long before the black races appeared upon the scene"—while the Masarwas have improved their physique by an admixture with the Kaffirs, though without losing their natural talent, and retain their ancient language almost intact. The Mashukulumbi, to the north of the bend of the Zambesi—in whose country he was attacked, lost twelve of his people, and barely escaped with his life—are, he thinks, a mixed people, with a strain of Arab or some northern race. It will be remembered that these aggressive warriors molested the Austrian traveller, Dr. Holub. No less worthy of commendation are the author's remarks about Zimbabwe and the "ruined cities" of Mashunaland; but this is rather a thorny subject and one upon which we will not enter.

The above are only a few of the items which we have noted from the naturalist's point of view. Every one should read the book through; and it is enough to add that it is well illustrated, admirably edited, and reflects the highest credit on all concerned in the production.

H. S.